

JULY, 1929

*Official Magazine*  
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
TEAMSTERS - CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN & HELPERS  
of AMERICA**





---

**W**ITH WHEAT selling at ninety-seven cents a bushel on June first, it is hard to expect that the farm legislation contemplated by Congress is going to do much for the farmer.

Wheat has not been as low as this since 1914. During the war wheat was selling at an established governmental rate of \$2.40 a bushel. The cause for the drop in the price of wheat is the large crop which it is predicted will be produced this year.

When farmers are getting low prices for their products business is supposed to be rotten, because the purchasing power of the farmer is being reduced as a result of said low prices. On the other hand, the cause of low prices is the enormous crop, or over-production. It reminds one of the game of pitch and toss, where if it is heads you win, and tails you lose. However, we should not be discouraged if there is an over-surplus of wheat, as that will bring down the price of flour and bread for the millions of working people, if we get anything like a square deal from the flour mill owners and the bakeries of the country. Besides, we should be refreshed with the fact that California will this year ship the largest crop of Valencia oranges ever shipped out of that state—a conservative estimate placing the figures at forty thousand car loads. California is now shipping fifty car loads of citrus fruit each week to European countries. The embargo on citrus fruits in Florida will help California immensely. The same old rule seems to be true in nature as in everything else—the misfortune of one state meaning the betterment of conditions in another.



**T**HE EDITORIAL work of the Journal for the next month or two will not be taken care of by the General President, as he will be away from General Headquarters.



**D**UE TO THE wonderful advantage that nature and the climate gives us in this country, we should never run short of anything, for if ever there was a country blessed with all kinds of good climate and good soil, that country is our own—United States.



**A**T THIS WRITING the Hood River strawberries, raised in Oregon, are going to market. The crop is unusually large and of fairly good quality. Strawberries raised in the State of Oregon and shipped for use in hotels in Boston—at a reasonable rate—is one of the great miracles of modern civilization.



**B**E A good sport, take your medicine like a man. If you are voted down in your union, and you think you are right, keep up the good work. Don't get discouraged. A real principle is worth fighting for. It is all a matter of education. There are conditions and changes of policy in the International Union I have been advocating for twenty years and I have not been able to convince the membership yet. But I will not give up. It's all education, and some are hard to educate.

---



—[OFFICIAL MAGAZINE]—

# INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS · CHAUFFEURS STABLEMEN AND HELPERS

Vol. XXVI

JULY, 1929

Number 8

Office of Publication  
222 E. Michigan Street.....Indianapolis, Ind.  
Daniel J. Tobin, Editor

Entered as second-class matter, February 23, 1906,  
at the postoffice at Indianapolis, Ind., under the  
Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage  
provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917,  
authorized on July 8, 1918.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Per Annum.....\$2.00 | Single Copies 20 Cents  
(All Orders Payable in Advance)

Correspondents writing matter for the Magazine  
should write on one side of paper only and sepa-  
rate from all other business. Address all com-  
munications to International Brotherhood of  
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers,  
Daniel J. Tobin, President and Editor, Room 303,  
222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Published monthly by the International Brother-  
hood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and  
Helpers, under the supervision of the General  
Executive Board.

## GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

General President, DANIEL J. TOBIN, 222 E.  
Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

General Secretary-Treasurer, THOMAS L.  
HUGHES, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

First Vice-President, MICHAEL J. CASHAL, 230  
16th St., West New York, N. J.

Second Vice-President, MICHAEL CASEY, 295  
Sanchez St., San Francisco, Cal.

Third Vice-President, PATRICK BERRELL, 220  
S. Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Fourth Vice-President, JOHN GEARY, 1003 Beech  
St., St. Paul, Minn.

Fifth Vice-President, JOHN F. ENGLISH, 1334  
Tremont St., Roxbury, Mass.

Sixth Vice-President, D. J. MURPHY, 3546 Page  
Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.

Seventh Vice-President, WILLIAM F. HART, 291  
Monmouth St., Jersey City, N. J.

General Auditor, GEORGE KIDD, 220 S. Ashland  
Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

## TRUSTEES

NATHANIEL J. LANNAN, 362 Park St., Dor-  
chester, Mass.

MILTON DOLL, 217 W. 12th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

JERRY DONOVAN, 220 S. Ashland Blvd., Chi-  
cago, Ill.

## *"Journeymen" of a Past Day No Longer in Much Demand*

"Industry's demand for the old-  
time 'journeyman' craftsman has  
dwindled almost to the vanishing  
point. In its place, modern industry is  
demanding workers of a type who can  
be trained in operation of the highly  
specialized machines which are an  
outstanding factor in making possible  
'mass production'."

This is disclosed in the surveys  
made by the National Bureau of Eco-  
nomic Research, which has been in-  
terpreted and made public as a part  
of the report of the Committee on Re-  
cent Economic Changes of the Presi-  
dent's Unemployment Conference and  
by Dean Dexter S. Kimball of the Col-  
lege of Engineering at Cornell Uni-  
versity.

Dean Kimball also reveals that this  
tendency toward specialized operation  
has penetrated into other fields as  
well. He finds that modern productive  
methods have tended to group them-  
selves into four natural divisions:  
management, design, toolmaking and  
actual productive operation. This  
specialization has penetrated beyond  
the last of these into the field of man-  
agement, he reveals, and further ex-  
plains that the objective of this ten-  
dency is to facilitate production in  
great quantity through development  
of repetitive processes, reducing the  
time and cost of production.

In reading this particular excerpt  
the impression is almost unavoidable  
that here is the crux of the unemploy-



ment situation and one feels like grabbing the next man one meets who is out of work, and whose hair is not too profusely sprinkled with grey, and saying:

"The trouble is largely with you, my man; you have failed to adjust yourself to the modern and changed conditions."

If this seems overdrawn note what Dean Kimball himself is quoted as saying in this particular excerpt of the Economic Changes report:

"Modern industry develops in two ways, first by the growth and extension of old industries, and second by the development of entirely new industries, producing new products. The old industries tend constantly to change in character internally through the use of improved and new methods and further division of labor. They tend to partake less of handicraft and to employ more transfer of skill. As a consequence, the output per man constantly increases and this coupled with changes due to the introduction of time-saving apparatus tends to unemployment without reference to good or bad times."—Workers' Education News.

### *Secret of Union Opposition*

Prof. John R. Commons of Wisconsin University recommended to a United States Senate committee that public employment agencies be taken out of politics and be administered jointly by Organized Labor and employers.

He opposed representation by unorganized laborers. He said their interests could be looked after by employers.

Here is the essence of opposition to Organized Labor—employers insist on looking after the interests of their employees.

Trade unionists insist on looking after their own interests.

The company "union" welfare work and other paternalism has its base—

its tap root—in the desire of employers to dictate the lives of workers, as has been the rule in every age.

Anti-union employers do not maintain vast organization machinery and employ expensive anti-injunction attorneys to defend the workers' "liberty."

The purpose is to control the worker that he may be used in every social, economic and political activity.

The non-union worker is not aware of this fact. He is dazzled by the propaganda tidal waves of "liberty," "the right to work," etc., that serve as a screen for the modern feudalism. —News Letter.

### *Selling Below Cost*

The Federal Trade Commission has called a conference for members of the plumbing and heating industry.

One of the subjects to be discussed will be selling below cost.

If a government unit will aid business men in selling at a profit, why not point out to workers the folly of low wages?

Suppose the United States Department of Labor called a conference of representatives of company "union" employees and other unorganized workers to discuss this vital question.

Would the sky fall down or would it be given as little public attention as the proposed plumbing conference? —News Letter.

### *Beclouding a Plain Fact*

A bulletin issued by a group of eastern social workers expresses bewilderment at the economic situation with our abundant resources, large capital equipment and scientific methods that can produce a surplus while millions of workers are unemployed.

"This phenomenon appears in every modern industrial nation," we are told.

This is not a phenomenon. It is not



remarkable. It follows a cause that is self-evident.

Our highly-organized industrial machine can produce more than the people can buy because of their lack of purchasing power. When factories shut down because the surplus can not be sold we have unemployment.

This fact may be concealed, but not changed, by high-sounding and incorrect terms. •

### *Labor-Displacing Age Calls for Realism*

Unemployment is being discussed with a Niagara of words.

New terms are coined and elephantine, 100-word sentences are being constructed by those who are more interested in attracting attention than in solving the problem.

The people are bewildered by long dissertations on stabilization that would limit output to demand, technological unemployment, business cycles, credit, trade and bank balances, index numbers, cost of living, price levels, fiscal measures, inflation, tax rebates, foreign loans, etc., etc.

All of these are secondary issues. Observing trade unionists know inventive genius and science are developing machinery and new processes that displace creative labor.

Machines and processes produce but do not consume. Their output is thrown on the market. Potential buyers who need these commodities have no purchasing power and every element of society is affected.

We are in an industrial revolution more momentous than when England installed the factory system and housed agricultural laborers in large urban areas. The difference is that our change dispenses with labor.

We have passed out of the era of labor-saving machinery—inventors and scientists are interested in labor-displacing machinery.

Scientists and inventors have not

even started in developing automatic processes that destroy skill, dispense with creative labor and release workers from life-long activities.

The people are unaware of this epochal revolution. They are lulled by word pictures of prosperity—for machine owners. No reference is made to idle workers who are displaced by the machine.

The American Federation of Labor is alert to this industrial change. The consequences are so far-reaching no one can predict its finality.

The trade union movement calls for a reduction of hours and higher wages—more purchasing power to take the machine's output off the market.

The people must awaken to the new revolution that is as resistless as the tides.

To postpone acceptance of fact is to postpone the inevitable.

The world of reality should be reckoned with. Workers must organize and educate that actuality, rather than prose pictures, shall be man's rule of life.—News Letter.

### *Frequent Lay-Offs an Industrial Evil*

Detroit.—Frequent lay-offs by workers and long periods of unemployment is one of the greatest evils of American industry, according to La Voce del Popolo, Catholic Italian paper, in commenting on the recent meeting of the Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems in this city.

"This uncertainty of work, its coming and going by fits and starts, is a great economic, moral and physical calamity," it is said. "It is so great an evil that the time has come to ask whether it should be permitted and whether the government should not intervene to regulate factory work in accord with human standards.

"We know the arguments against such regulation. It is said that the chief products must be sold quickly



and that, therefore, industry must wait upon orders before it produces, and when orders are lacking production must cease.

"We understand how the present system is necessary for the great companies to make profits of hundreds of millions. While the workers sit in idleness and misery, one reads, often with bitterness, that General Motors and the Ford Company have made two or three hundred millions of dollars. And yet we thank God for the prosperity of the country.

"But is this irony of events necessary? Have the great industrialists the right to gain hundreds of millions at the expense of working people who are taken on for a month or two of hard, close work and are then thrown away as one would squeeze a lemon?

"Would not the world go on just the same or even better if the great corporations would make less and treat the human element in industry as they should be treated?"—News Letter.

### ***Old-Age Pension Proposal Met by Usual Opposition***

New York.—Lieutenant Governor Lehman refuses to become alarmed when an old-age pension opponent says this system is "socialistic."

"Pensioning the aged is no more 'socialistic' than the care of sick and insane," said the state official. He recently resigned as a member of the board of directors of the Elizabethton rayon corporations when these concerns were victimizing trade unionists.

"Old-age pensions is a logical extension of the principle of social service already accepted in the pension, or assistance system, for widowed mothers; it is a social responsibility," says the lieutenant governor, writing in the New York World.

"I cannot see how the average worker can be expected to support his

family and save enough money to take care of unemployed old age, regardless of apparently high current wages. The margin of earnings over the minimum cost of respectable living is too small. Certain critics of old age assistance argue that such a policy would withdraw all incentive to save and would tend to pauperize the laboring classes. This contention scarcely carries conviction when we remember that the maximum pension thus far considered is \$1 a day in case the worker has no other income.

"The shouts of the critics do not surprise me. Every social movement has been called 'socialism.' The laws governing workmen's compensation and providing for the eight-hour day for women and minors were called 'radical' and even 'revolutionary' when they were proposed. Now even those who opposed their adoption most bitterly accept them."

### ***Rich Getting Richer; Mergers Increasing***

Washington.—The number of millionaires in this country increased more than 400 per cent during 1922-1927, said Senator Walsh (Mass.) in discussing income tax returns on the floor of the Senate.

The increase in the number of individuals declaring net incomes in excess of \$100,000 was 174 per cent; the increase in the zone between \$50,000 and \$100,000 was 87 per cent and in the zone between \$10,000 and \$50,000 66 per cent.

In the same period the net income of all individuals in the class reporting less than \$10,000 actually decreased 10 per cent.

The net income of corporations with net incomes under \$50,000 have but slightly increased while the net incomes of corporations in excess of \$5,000,000 increased more than 100 per cent.

Senator Walsh said that these fig-



ures "confirm the opinion that the wealth of the country is being rapidly concentrated in the hands of a limited number of corporations and a limited number of individuals; that the very wealthy are increasing their wealth out of all proportion to other elements of our population and that the income of individuals with smaller incomes are steadily decreasing without any corresponding decrease in the cost of living; that the earnings of corporations are being steadily concentrated in a limited number of combines or mergers."—News Letter.

### *Law, Not Equity, Should Control Human Beings*

In a joint debate on the labor injunction with Victor A. Olander, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois Federation of Labor, Judge A. Bruce, professor of law at Northwestern University, is quoted: "It seems to me that Labor is pretty well privileged. A strike can ruin an employer, but he hasn't any remedy."

To illustrate his point, Judge Bruce said that the railroads could be enjoined if they refuse to transport milk to Chicago.

There is no comparison between a human being and a corporation. The first has inherent rights, the latter possesses only those rights that the state gives it.

A corporation is an impersonal thing. It is a legal fiction. The state gives it life for a specific purpose. If it is a public utility the specific purpose is to serve the public and it is assured a reasonable return for that service.

If such a corporation refuses to carry out the purpose for which it was created, it can be enjoined.

Only a rash legalist would compare a corporation with persons who have combined for a lawful purpose and who should not be compelled by an injunction judge to labor against their will.

Judge Bruce's statement that "a strike can ruin an employer, but he hasn't any remedy," is significant.

Is the fear of ruining an employer a defense for unjust conditions? Many observing people, outside the ranks of Labor, hold that an industry that can not afford living conditions has no right to exist.

Does Judge Bruce want government aid, via the labor injunction, to uphold such an industry? Would he deny employees the right to cease work? If he does, he flouts the Thirteenth Amendment, as does every Labor injunction judge.

Would he throw his protecting mantle around industry that is wiped out by competition, by monopoly, and by new processes?

Would he, for instance, enjoin auto manufacturers from injuring wagon and harness makers? Or rayon manufacturers from harming the silk industry?

Such a position, of course, is illogical, but the Labor injunction is illogical.


Under this system wage workers are merely an adjunct to industry and whenever this "adjunct" becomes restless government by law is sidetracked and one-man government is set up to control the situation.

The Labor injunction denies fundamental rights to the worker, if his employer is liable to lose customers or income.


The injunction judge ignores every social wrong—he is only interested in profits, both real and prospective. He calls these "property," and has evolved a system of reasoning that gives the employer a first mortgage on the patronage of customers.

This reasoning only applies when workers are involved. Otherwise the employer would be laughed at if he asked for an injunction to protect his business. He would be told he must accept the laws of competition and acknowledge human rights.—News Letter.





# EDITORIAL



THE CHAIN STORES have made it possible, in many instances, for the individual workers to obtain certain food products at reduced rates. The average householder may save a few cents on some articles. The chain stores, however, are getting by with enormous profits, piling up millions in surpluses, so that it stands to reason they must be making money on many of the things they sell. Their method is to lower the price of milk—if you come and get it—one cent on a quart and, in many instances, raise the price of peas two cents a can, or lower the price one cent on a loaf of bread and charge a little extra on a peck of potatoes.

I mention these articles only by way of illustration. Of course, buying in large carload lots they can afford to sell things cheaper. Then again they have no losses because all their transactions are cash. They employ no bookkeepers in their retail stores because they have no credit accounts. They do not have any delivery system as did the old-time individual grocer and butcher, consequently, knock off expenses there. They eliminate Labor in every way possible and when compelled to employ help, with few exceptions, they pay the very lowest kind of wages.

They are, month after month, driving thousands of individual storekeepers out of business; storekeepers who have been in the business for generations and who expected their sons to follow in their footsteps.

I was talking to a man the other day in one of our large cities, who told me he had some property downtown in which there were two or three small grocery stores and a drug store. For a number of years these storekeepers had paid their rent promptly. Recently they had been unable to pay. He said, "I don't dare throw them out for if I do the store rooms will be idle, for there is a chain drug store at one corner of the street and two chain groceries at the other corner, making it impossible for the individual drug store keeper and the individual grocer and butcher to make a living. Salesmen on the road for individual wholesale grocery houses tell me they might just as well stay in as there is nothing doing now that the chain store has been established in every town, village and hamlet throughout the country.

The chain grocery stores have their wholesale central buying department. Up in New York during the canning season they advance money with which to buy the entire production of a tomato canning plant, having the goods stored away for them until such time as they wish it shipped. When sugar is low they will purchase one thousand, or perhaps, five thousand tons of sugar and have it distributed as they desire.

Their products, in many instances, are inferior to those handled in the first class grocery store, but there is no use denying the fact that for the average working man's family they sell food products that are passable and sufficient.

The whole question revolves itself into the fact that there is no longer any field for the young man to enter into an individual business. Everything is being merged into big industries, with the little fellow, day after day, being driven to the wall, and young men by the thousands, starting out in life with no opportunity or field for starting into some individual, separate business. The final analysis is: there are thousands and thousands of extras thrown on the market seeking employment, which of course, is



much more difficult to find, and when employment is found, only those of the highest order, young men who can render the most efficient, top-notch service, are retained. President Hoover very clearly realizes this situation, but he is powerless to prevent it.

In face of this awful situation, we have men in Congress and in the Senate who believe in extending and increasing immigration. Congressman Johnson of the State of Washington, made a statement the other day in which he said, in substance, that what the United States should do is to shut out all immigrants, except visitors, for a period of ten years; that there are being displaced in our country, each year, on an average of a half million able-bodied workers as a result of new machinery, the establishment of combinations, and increased production, resulting from new inventions.

The demoralized condition in the mining industry is not due entirely to the fact that there are too many miners, but is due to the fact that with machinery more coal is being mined so that each year there is no need for four out of every six miners.

I suppose Time, the great healer of all ills—industrial and physical—will take care of this situation, but with our population increasing at the rate of one million a year, with our over-production and our intensive salesmanship, with improved machinery displacing workers, it seems rather discouraging for the young Americans of today, and for those who are just beginning to go to school, as to what their future will be.

What will the new world of invention bring in the next generation? What will happen to the toilers who are being displaced, month after month, through the substituting of mechanical hands for human hands? No one can answer. No one knows. One thing which may help is that every worker should endeavor to save a dollar now that his is working. Every worker should refrain from buying on the instalment plan except if he is purchasing a home—but nothing else. Don't replace the furniture in your front room on the instalment plan; don't replace your automobile. You never know what next year may bring. Don't deprive your family of food or proper medical attention. These are necessities—not luxuries. Remember, the rain very often follows the sunshine and when you have a few dollars in the bank the future may not look so dangerous and so discouraging. Even a small bank account makes a man more independent. At any rate, it helps remove that fear of being thrown out of work and when a man is not suffering from fear he renders better service.

Yes, buy from the chain stores if you feel you are getting actual value and saving a little, but I buy my milk and my bread from a milk company and a bakery, or from the grocery which gets it direct from a milk company or baker, because I know by doing so I am getting real fresh goods and I am not helping to drag down wages.



ONE OF THE weakest branches in our craft, in so far as earning power is concerned, is the taxicab business of the country. The responsibility for this demoralization of the taxicab business is due to the cut-throat rates which have been brought about by the management of the several companies.

The Yellow Taxicab Company purchases its cabs from the Yellow Cab Manufacturing Company, which is owned and controlled by General Motors, or influences connected with General Motors.



Any two or three men may start a taxicab company in any city or town in which they reside, if they have any kind of reference, or even without references of any kind, for all they have to do is to go to one of the auto manufacturing companies and tell them of the wonderful opportunities there are in the business for making money.

The curse of the country at the present time is the over-production, intensive salesmanship, and the instalment plan purchase method used by the automobile manufacturing companies of America.

There are over twenty million automotive driven vehicles in the United States. About six million of these vehicles are trucks. The enormous production of General Motors, with its enormous profits, if at all threatened with a slacking up in its industry, reaches out into new fields for other opportunities to keep the wheels in its several manufacturing plants moving.

There is no money in idle machinery and General Motors, heavily controlled by the Dupont interests, are now, and have been in recent years, buying up many franchises from bus companies so that in time of slackness in the pleasure car they can devote their time and machinery to the manufacture of buses and taxicabs.

If three persons get together and apply for a charter to become incorporated to run a taxicab company in any city or town, they have very little trouble getting same. They can then proceed to one of the several auto manufacturing companies and with a couple of hundred dollars apiece, or a total of six hundred dollars, purchase three new taxicabs, valued at \$2,000 each, signing a contract to pay so much each month out of their earnings on those cabs. With a city or town already crowded with taxicabs, this new company has to go out and slash rates, for unless they run their cabs and get passengers, they will not eat. They work twenty-four hours a day and pick up any passengers they can get at any price. In many instances, the big cab companies, such as the Yellow Company, go into a city and in order to get a foothold they cut rates, thus demoralizing the industry. I have known instances where auto manufacturing companies have gone in where a taxicab company had just been started, or incorporated, and slashed rates, the main object being to get an outlet for their manufacturing plants. At one time in Montreal, the Yellow Cab Company were hauling passengers without charge in order to demoralize, or terrorize the owners or operators in that district, and compel them to purchase Yellow Cabs.

There is another curse connected with this overcrowded, cut-throat rate taxicab business, and that is the individual owner, who functions and operates extensively in New York and other large cities. This fellow, in many instances, is unable to obtain work at anything else. He buys an old second-hand taxicab, does a little repairing, smears over it some cheap paint, operates seven days a week, twenty hours a day, taking care of the cab for slight repairs on Sunday morning. He lives where he has a small garage, consequently does not have any garage rent to pay and pays very little for repairs. Many of these men, on the side, do a little bootlegging and many more of them have other methods of making a living. Some of my readers know what I mean. The result is, the business is demoralized and this demoralization was first started by the Yellow Cab Manufacturing Company of Chicago, which company is every month, and every year, dragging the business down lower and lower.

Of course the public, or those elected by the public, will not do any-



thing, because the public is desirous of obtaining cheap rates, while the question of wages does not enter into the minds of the selfish public.

The undesirable, inefficient and unscrupulous individuals employed in this way, in any city, are a menace to the welfare of the community and to the law-abiding citizenship in general. What can be done about it is a problem which is difficult to solve just now. I suppose the optimist will say, it will all right itself in time. But again I repeat, there are no interests so thoroughly responsible for this condition except the large manufacturers of autos with their intensive, high-pressure, instalment sales method. However our people should, wherever they can, influence the local city governments to regulate rates so that the men may be paid a decent wage and a reasonable profit made on the investment.

New York has an examination for chauffeurs which weeds out a few of the very dangerous individuals, but they only scratch the surface. There are a few cities in which the license board looks very closely into the character of the man seeking a license, especially if the man is hired or employed by a large taxicab company.

It is a pity that the industry is in such a condition. It is a crime for there are too many taxicabs in most cities, which, with the buses, are helping to congest traffic, thus continuously endangering the lives of the public to the point that it is unsafe for the pedestrian to move not only in the downtown district, but also in the suburbs.

No one now is making much money in the taxicab business, with perhaps the exception of the manufacturers, and some individual owners, who work all hours, and have several side lines.

I am for raising the taxi rates, bonding the companies who should have a decent return on their investments, thereby guaranteeing safety to the public, and to do this a lessening or weeding out of individual owners should take place gradually and immediately. I refer mostly to the undesirable, inefficient individuals. Of course there are a few decent fellows who operate their own cab. But they should conform to hours and rates.



**Y**OU HAVE, no doubt, heard a whole lot of talk, and there has been much noise and spluttering about the gambling going on in the stock market during the last five or six months. Newspapers, magazines, and literature of every description, as well as public speakers, including members of Congress and of the United States Senate, have been shouting about the atrocities committed in Wall Street and the danger to the great multitude through gambling in the stock market.

Undoubtedly ninety-five per cent of our membership know nothing, and care less, about stock market gambling and Wall Street transactions. The truth of the matter is, the rumpus now going on is only history repeating itself, in some sense a smoke screen. Whenever there is a slump in any particular kind of industry, those who have money to spare turn to other lines of investment, because of the fact that the American working people are more educated in financial transactions than any other class of working people in the world, and it is only natural that some of them who have money to spare should seek investments other than the old-line real estate or savings account game, although there is nothing wrong with either, if the real estate is properly located, with an eye as to the future growth of the district, and the proper kind of a savings bank is selected for one's saving deposits.



Working men of America, especially those in the building trades and other well organized industries, receive first class salaries. The average building trades mechanic makes more money than the average doctor, lawyer or bank clerk. As a matter of fact, you have to work in a bank—unless you happen to be the son of one of the large stockholders—for about twenty years before you receive \$10.00 a day, while a bricklayer, a plasterer, and other trade mechanics, in Chicago, New York, and other cities, receive from \$12.00 to \$14.00 a day.

Many of those men save their money, do a lot of reading in their spare hours, realize that sound, well-managed corporations are much more safe, from an investment standpoint, than putting their money into building lots, or into other local investments which fluctuate and deteriorate in value very often much more than the earning power of a substantial and well-managed corporation whose products are an absolute necessity to an industrial nation with the great consuming power of the United States.

Of course the bankers are alarmed because of the withdrawal of funds by their depositors, although the banks pay the very lowest rate of interest that they can get away with. They do not like to see a man buy one thousand dollars worth of stock in a corporation such as the Standard Oil, General Motors, or in a highly efficient railroad, where that stock would pay the investor six or seven per cent. They would much rather have the working man leave his money in the bank at three and one-half per cent, so that they may gamble with the money of the depositors by buying stocks, bonds, etc., in accordance with the laws governing such institutions. As a matter of fact, there is no greater gambling proposition today than that pursued by some of the banks of our country. The people deposit their money in a bank and it remains with the management to re-invest that money. In fact, they have to re-invest it in order to pay the depositors the three and one-half per cent they guarantee to pay. Re-investment means they have got to speculate or sell-out that money to the highest bidder, selling at five and one-half or six per cent, and it depends on the collateral they receive whether or not that money will come back. You, as a depositor, have nothing whatever to say as to whom your money shall be sold out to. As a stockholder in a first class corporation that is humanized, you have a right to look into the books of the corporation, find out who the other stockholders are, and the management must give you all other information, within reason, about the workings of the corporation, that you require. As a depositor in a bank, you do not have access to their books and you know nothing whatever about what they do with your money.

Don't misunderstand me in this article. I am not encouraging investment in stocks or bonds, nor am I discouraging deposits in first class banks. You will notice, however, that I say first class, well-managed banking institutions, and let me say further, there are hundreds of bank which are not sound, safe, or well-managed. In Indiana, there has been more than one banking institution which has gone to the wall that a few years ago was considered sound. Since the ending of the war, according to statements made during the last political campaign, there were six or seven thousand bank failures in the United States, if I remember correctly the figures given by the opposing candidates.

In this article I am merely explaining, as a matter of information and consideration for our membership, my knowledge and understanding of the banking system of our country in order that they may understand some of



this hubbub that has been raised by the politicians and the banking syndicates relative to this so-called gambling in stocks.

Of course no one will deny that there is plenty of fly-the-kite, dangerous, goldbrick stocks being sold, but there is also plenty of so-called sound and guaranteed real estate, and other investments, that are not safe for the individual. For instance, I know that right here in the grain belt of the Middle Western states that land which was purchased at three to four hundred dollars in 1916, 1917 and 1918, that land can now be purchased at one hundred dollars an acre, or for about one-quarter of the original value or cost. I know men who built homes, and some who purchased homes, in 1920 and 1921 and today they cannot get within thirty per cent of what they paid for those homes. A former Governor of the State of Indiana who, fifteen years ago was a wealthy man, went broke through the purchasing of sound, number one, first class farm land, and as a result was sent to the penitentiary for misappropriating the funds of the state. Over thirty banks, in and around Indiana, failed as a result of the shrinkage in farm values on which they held mortgages, and remember, they only allow forty or fifty per cent of a conservative valuation of the land when they make those loans, and still they tell you that real estate is the thing to purchase.

If you have in mind purchasing a home, don't let anything in this article discourage you, but be sure that you purchase, or build, in a neighborhood that is coming up, not going down. Populations in certain districts and neighborhoods change very quickly, so you want to watch this particularly. Any man with a family, especially where there are children, should make an effort to own his own home.

No one should buy stocks in a speculative proposition. In other words, in an institution which is just experimenting and endeavoring to build a future even though some high-pressure stock salesman may tell you of the enormous amount of money made by the original purchasers of stock in the Bell Telephone Company, the American Radio, General Motors, and several other such institutions. They do not tell you about the many wonderful propositions that have gone under in which millions were lost by stock purchasers.

A corporation such as a railroad, or steel manufacturing plant, or an oil company which have been doing business for a number of years and is well-managed, you may rest assured is a safe investment. However, before making any such investments inquiries should be made of some of your real friends in the financial world and there is no better person from whom to seek this information than an honest banker in your district who will give you the advice free. There are many sound, faithful, sincere and honest bankers whose pride in their profession is trustworthy and something to which they point with pleasure.

In recent years, a new system of financing has been adopted by some of our large corporations. Instead of floating bonds, or preferred stock, they now float common stock. The difference is, that a bond is first mortgage. Preferred stock, is second mortgage, and common stock comes last. Many large corporations have dispensed entirely with the selling of bonds, they also have eliminated their preferred stock, and are now handling but one class of stock, usually called "common." A bond issued against a corporation guarantees a certain return of four, four and one-half or five per cent and no matter how much the corporation earns that is all you will get on your bond. Preferred stock is next, and is usually sold with a guarantee of say, five, five and one-half or six per cent, that is, provided the corporation



earns that six per cent. In many instances, in the issuing of preferred stock it is written so that the dividends are cumulative. In other words, if the corporation did not pay you six per cent this year, they would then owe the stockholders that six per cent and as time went on they would have to get that deferred payment before anything could be paid on the common stock.

The common stock is stock that does not guarantee any dividends, but, on the other hand, if the earnings of the corporation are such there is no limit to the amount in dividends which may be paid to the common stockholders. The common stock principle is an advantage to the corporation because they are under no guarantee to pay anything, such as they are in the issuing of bonds, or on preferred stock. Consequently within the last year over two billions in bonds and preferred stock which have been out, have been called in by big corporations, and redeemed by money obtained from the sale of common stock.

Personally, I prefer common stock in a sound corporation to either a bond or preferred stock, because common stock can get you more in return than just a specified amount, and besides, it is the voting stock of the company. Of course, the bond is first mortgage and is considered by the ultra-conservative to be the only safe investment.

Corporations, in recent years, instead of borrowing money from the banks, are now issuing more stock. When they borrowed from the banks at five, six and seven per cent, the interest had to be met regularly and if the loan extended beyond the period of one year, or for any other length of time, the bank had the right to call the loan at any time they desired, so that corporations, in years of depression, were at the mercy of the banks from which they got their loans. On the issuing of common stock they dispense with bank loans and are absolutely safe from being called should a depression arise.

This is an advantage to large business institutions—this selling of stock instead of securing loans from banks.

As a result of this condition the banks are hollering their heads off because of the stock gambling—so-called—which is going on. The truth of the matter is this, the banks are losing their clients who have been borrowing money at enormous interest rates and those clients are selling stock to the public and the public is withdrawing some of its cash from the banks and making investments in said corporations by purchasing said stock.

Working men in other countries know very little about the stock market because they do not earn sufficient to have a surplus at the end of the year, but you can go to England and every person between the ages of ten and ninety years knows all about the race track and they scratch and scrape to get sixpence or a shilling to bet on the races. They have been trained in race track gambling, while the working men of America, as a result of higher wages and the universal education prevailing under American civilization, have been taught to understand great big financial problems and the management of large corporations.

As Brisbane says: "Buy stocks in safe, well-managed corporations, but don't gamble." And I say don't buy without consulting some real financial authority, and don't buy more than you can pay for, and keep away from buying stocks in the corporation or firm you work for.



ABOUT TWO months ago, I wrote an article for the Journal in which I prophesied the election to power of the Labor Party of England. A few days ago this condition came to pass and Ramsay MacDonald was selected as Prime Minister to form a British Cabinet so that Labor will handle the affairs of that, the greatest Empire of the world.

Some newspapers are throwing out the misleading information that Ramsay MacDonald, or his Labor Party, is composed of Socialists. In a strict sense of the word, they are a mild type of Socialists, much more mild in their aspirations than are, perhaps, some of our Labor officials in this country who are not classed as Socialists.

Socialism in England—as it is understood—is not the same Socialism propounded at one time by extremists in the United States. English Socialists of the MacDonald-Henderson type are, perhaps, much more conservative and far more sincere thinking individuals than any other class of individuals in the public life of England. Neither are they pacifists, although MacDonald disagreed with the government during the war. In other words, MacDonald from his inside understanding of affairs believed that were it not for secret treaties by the British government, England could have refrained from entering the war at the time she did. However, that is a matter of opinion among the Britishers, but the great rank and file of the Labor Party in England supported the Government one hundred per cent during the war.

I know, personally, MacDonald, Henderson, Thomas, Snowden, Clynes, and most of the other Labor Party leaders in England, and I know they are men of sterling, upright character, with brains, courage and ability, second to no other class in that great country.

England has been exceptionally fortunate in cultivating some of the ablest men in public life from out the ranks of the Labor Movement, although Ramsay MacDonald or Arthur Henderson were never Labor leaders or Labor officials. The Labor Party, and its policy today is somewhat similar to what the old Gladstone Liberal Party would be had it continued to exist under the leadership of a man like Gladstone.

To my mind, it is the most democratic political party in the world, even more democratic and more constructive and more justice-dealing, in so far as the workers are concerned, than either the Socialist Workers' Party of Germany or the Soviet government of Russia.

I am not advocating the establishment of a Labor Party. I have been opposed to it in connection with the Labor Movement of our country, but I would like to see something done which would have a tendency toward merging the masses of working people of our country into some political group whose influence with the government would be of some benefit to the toilers.

Today, Labor's stand in the eyes of the political party in power is nil—it amounts to practically nothing, and there is no one in Washington holding political office who needs to care a straw about the power or the influence of Labor, because Labor is divided into several groups and the great bulk of the laborers of America, both organized and unorganized, are "crying in the wilderness" for something to happen to merge them in thought and action. We very often find the head of a national labor organization refusing to commit himself lest he might offend some small group within his organization. Again, we find other heads of labor organizations expressing themselves on certain doctrines that would unquestionably be set aside by the rank and file of their membership.



With the ever rapidly changing economic conditions obtaining in our country, from year to year, the need for forceful and organized political expression, by the representatives of Labor, is more necessary now than ever in the history of the Labor Movement of our country. To use the slang expression, "Labor is taking the political rap."

I have no fear of any mistakes or of any radical doctrines being enunciated by the Labor Party of England. I expect, and I hope, and I feel sure, that the masses of the English people will obtain an administration of their affairs under the Labor Party second to none ever rendered to that great nation.

The Labor Party of England is not composed in its entirety of laboring men. There are wealthy men, clergymen, lawyers, doctors, as well as executives of high position, affiliated with the Labor Party in England. It is true, in the main, its membership is composed mostly of British workers, either organized or unorganized, and that the principles enunciated and the platform put forward is drafted and prepared by the Parliamentary Committee which is practically the same as the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.



**T**O PREVENT Labor journals and magazines from being thrown in the waste basket by the membership, is to write something worth reading, something out of the ordinary.



**I** HAVE FOUND, as editor for the past twenty-one years, that men read; like to read; but they want to read something besides "clippings" three weeks old. The scissors is the active editor of many Labor publications that cost good money.



**A**T THIS WRITING Charlie Dawes is on his way to London to represent the United States at the court of St. James, which means, in other words, speaking for and representing the people of the United States before the British Government. What a wonderful spokesman he is for the workers of the United States! All his life he has detested Labor and has taken a crack at it every chance he got.

He is reputed to be a banker of high standing and a sound business man. The incident which made him conspicuous in the banking business was connected with the crooked United States Senator Lorimer, now deceased, when a few years ago he was about to be impeached by the United States Senate. The bank with which Dawes was connected had something to do with Lorimer in some kind of a shady transaction—so it was reported in the newspapers when Dawes was candidate for Vice-President.

Dawes is an "open-shopper" and if he lived anywhere outside of Chicago, he would be a second "Post." I am sure some of you remember Mr. Post of the Post Cereal Company of Battle Creek, Michigan, who, a few years ago committed suicide, and who used to pay for front page advertisements written in the form of news, or in editorial style, in prominent newspapers of the country, denouncing Labor.

In one of the recent issues of our Journal, I acquainted you with the fact



that Mr. Dawes was to be appointed Ambassador to London, and I also suggested that I believed it would be appropriate for the Labor Movement of our country, especially the Labor Movement of Illinois, to enter a protest against him to Ramsay MacDonald, who is head of the Labor Party now controlling the British Government.

At that time, or before the election in England, in that same issue of our Journal, I reminded you that it was very likely that the Labor group would be returned to power in England, and that Dawes certainly could not speak for the masses of working people of this country before a Labor government.

The Secretary of State for Great Britain, as appointed by Ramsay MacDonald, is one hundred per cent favorable to the aspirations and desires of Labor. The slightest intimation to Ramsay MacDonald as to the kind of man Mr. Dawes is and his attitude toward Labor, especially Organized Labor, would have a substantial effect and perhaps make Mr. Dawes, and his kind, remember that Labor does not forget those who slap it in the face.

Personally, I believe Dawes is the most over-rated man in public life. From a national standpoint he has never done anything except bluster and prate and berate every one. In private life he has been a money maker for himself and family.

As presiding officer of the Senate, of course, he was neutral on all important questions after he made his first blunder on the day he was inaugurated. On all principal decisions he was guided and instructed by the parliamentarian of the senate.

The so-called Dawes plan for which he received so much credit—as I believe I mentioned before in the columns of this Journal—that credit should have gone to Owen Young for he was the father and creator of that plan and he accompanied Dawes on that mission.

The best proof of the brains, character and ability of Young, and that he was the creator of the so-called Dawes plan, is the splendid manner in which he has so patiently worked for the past four months in Paris in bringing about a final adjustment of all disputes on the money question involved as a result of the late world war.

I doubt if there is any one else in America, either in public or private life, with the ability of Owen Young who would make the sacrifices and exercise the business tact he did in the late great financial controversy participated in by many men who hated and despised each other as a result of the animosities and bitterness created by the world war. Young is president of the General Electric Company and a Democrat.

Organized Labor, in my judgment, will never get anywhere by laying down on a man who has persecuted and endeavored to disrupt it, when there is an opportunity to get even with him.

However, in these thoughts and ideas I may be mistaken. I merely mention these matters, as they run into my mind, for the information of our membership. Playing a neutral game or pursuing the course of least resistance, or taking the position that you are afraid of hurting the feelings of the other fellow when he does not hesitate to antagonize you, in my humble opinion, is not the policy which will lead us on toward organizing the unorganized, sustain the confidence of the now organized workers, or strengthen and build up our unions which are, in many instances, losing their membership and their forcefulness.



ONE OF THE finest men in the Labor Movement today, Joe Weber, president of the musicians' organization, was recently appointed as a member of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in the vacancy created by the resignation of Jacob Fischer, formerly secretary-treasurer of the Barbers' International Union.

Brother Weber is the type of man who has real trade unionism in his heart, who is so thoroughly unselfish and so generous in his desire to help others, that I believe he stands, in that respect, in a class all by himself.

Although the musicians are losing out a little in so far as employment is concerned, as a result of the "canned" music supplied by the "talkies," there is no question but under the leadership of Brother Weber they will eventually come out successful.

It is a credit to the American Federation of Labor to have such a man as an executive council member. I believe he is a man of sound common sense and ability, who will not fall for flattery or be swayed by deception or prejudice in his judgment and decisions on matters pertaining to the policy of the American Federation of Labor and, at the same time, is the kind of man who has the strength and courage to exercise his own opinions and convictions regardless of whom he may displease. There are unfortunately few of his type.

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the editor of this Journal, congratulate the Executive Council on their selection, and felicitate and tender our best wishes to the newly selected eighth vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, Joe Weber.



ON THE ARTICLE dealing with stocks and bonds, appearing in this Journal, if there is any information desired on same, or if there are any points, or phrases, or paragraphs not clear to the reader, and further information is desired on banking methods, stocks and bond purchasing, and the information is sought by one of our members in good standing, coming through the secretary-treasurer of his local union, the writer will be pleased to answer the communication and, if possible, give the information required.—Editor.



### *American Machinery Abroad Harms Labor*

Washington.—American shoemaking machinery, bought by foreign shoe manufacturers and operated by foreign labor, with low production costs, is being turned against the American shoe market, said Congressman Clarke in a speech on the floor of the House.

For the first time in the history of the shoe industry, he said, competition of cheap labor abroad and the introduction of American shoe machinery and American methods threatens

the industry, and workers and owners are asking Congress for tariff protection.—News Letter.

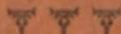
### *Organized Labor*

There is no labor more worthy, more honored than organized labor. It stands for efficiency and economy in industry, equality under the law of the land, a higher standard of life, freedom of thought and justice to all mankind. Therefore, let there be organization among the toilers all along the line. Agitate, organize, unionize and co-operate.



---

**W**HEN SENDING in a letter or communication to the International office, or any one in the office, if the letter is typewritten, do not have the signature typewritten, nor should a pencil be used in signing a letter. Signing with a pencil or having the name typewritten, is thoroughly ignorant and absolutely illegal. Such signatures do not have any official or legal standing.



**I**T IS BETTER for you to go out and have your communications typewritten, if you can conveniently do so, and keep a copy of each of your communications for your own files, sending the original to the International office. The cost is very little. We, in the General Office, sometimes have a hard time making out some of the cross-word puzzles sent in here in the shape of handwriting.



**T**HE ART of handwriting is entirely neglected in our present-day schools. It is a pity this fundamental of education is so sadly neglected. It is another example of the flapper age in which we are living. I have seen the writing of some college graduates which was almost impossible to translate.



**S**OME OF OUR employers are kicking about giving the men the eight or nine-hour day, while some of the non-union concerns, such as Henry Ford and the General Electric Company, are establishing in their employment the five-day week and the eight-hour day. Our poor, old-fashioned, cruel, hard-hearted team owning concerns throw their hands up in holy horror when we ask for the nine-hour day. However, we must not lose courage. We must keep up the good work of educating those ignorant, but many of them, wealthy employers.



**S**PLENDID ORGANIZING efforts are being made by our local unions and our representatives in many sections of the country this year. We have been receiving most encouraging reports from the Northwestern section of our country, especially from the states of Washington, Oregon and California.



**O**NE OF the most bitter fights made on our organization against our right to establish an organization, in any section of the country in recent years, is now being made by the non-union milk distributors of Pittsburgh. Organizer Henry Burger has been in there for two months and has rendered every service humanly possible to the men in the milk industry toward maintaining and improving their organization. A strike of three hundred men has obtained there for nearly six weeks and during all that time, although the men were newly-organized, not one man deserted, although many of them were thrown into jail and one union man was killed by the enemies of our union and the plug-uglies hired by the employers.



*Official Magazine of the*  
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
of TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN and HELPERS  
of America**

---

*Wear the Emblem of Our  
Organization*

**ADVERTISE THE BUTTON AND EMBLEM**



*The Above Cuts Represent the*  
**Button, Cuff Button and Watch Fob**  
*Sold by the General Office*

**THE PRICES ARE AS FOLLOWS:**

Buttons . . .	\$ .25 apiece
Cuff Buttons .	1.00 a pair
Watch Charms	1.50 apiece



*All orders should be sent through the Secretary of the Local Union to*

**THOMAS L. HUGHES, Secretary**

**222 EAST MICHIGAN STREET**

**INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA**